



# INCLUSION OF TRANSGENDER IN EDUCATION

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## ABSTRACT

Transgender people are individuals of any age or sex whose appearance, personal characteristics, or behaviours differ from stereotypes about how men and women are 'supposed' to be. Transgender people have existed in every culture, race, and class since the story of human life has been recorded. The contemporary term 'transgender' arose in the mid-1990 from the grassroots community of gender-different people. In contemporary usage, transgender has become an 'umbrella' term that is used to describe a wide range of identities and experiences, including but not limited to transsexual people; male and female cross-dressers (sometimes referred to as 'transvestites,' 'drag queens' or 'drag kings'); inter-sexed individuals; and men and women, regardless of sexual orientation, whose appearance or characteristics are perceived to be gender atypical. In its broadest sense, transgender encompasses anyone whose identity or behaviour falls outside of stereotypical gender norms. That includes people who do not self-identify as transgender, but who are perceived as such by others and thus are subject to the same social oppressions and physical violence as those who actually identify with any of these categories. Other current synonyms for transgender include 'gender variant,' 'gender different,' and 'gender non-conforming.'

**KEY WORDS:** Transgender, Education, inclusion, society, issues.

## INTRODUCTION:

In India there are a host of socio-cultural groups of transgender people like hijras/ kinnars, and other transgender identities like, shiv-shaktis, jogtas, jogappas, Aradhis, Sakhi, etc. However, these socio-cultural groups are not the only transgender people, but there may be those who do not belong to any of the groups but are transgender persons individually.

Now day we can see the situation of transgender people there are some improvement in their situation in India govt gives their rights as other two gender. now they can use their right for education. This year IGNOU give them a big chance for teaching. The Indira Gandhi National Open University will now give them free of cost admission to all the transgender. 4000 transgender in Delhi who have lost out on good job opportunity as they don't have necessary qualification reported

Transgender people are individuals whose gender identities do not pertain to their biological sex, and thus they differ from the stereotype of how men and women normally are. 'Transgender' does not include sexual orientation or physical sex characteristics, but is in fact a less clinical term which pertains to gender identity and gender expression. Thus transgender people encompass those people whose identity and behaviour do not adhere to the stereotypical gender norms. They may be gay, transsexual, transvestite, or gender queer.

Since the beginning of time and the existence of mankind, transgender have been very much a part of the society. It is just that they have been given a name and a status in the society in recent times, and now there is even medical technology available especially for them.

## Transgender in India:

In India, transgender people include hijras/ kinnars (eunuchs), shiv-shaktis, jogappas, Sakhi, jogtas, Aradhis etc. In fact, there are many who do not belong to any of the groups but are transgender persons individually. Transgender fall under the LGBT group (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender). They constitute the marginalised section of the society in India, and thus face legal, social as well as economic difficulties.

Good think is that transgender also grow up from their zone and participate many field with comfort this year November 5 2017 NET exam 4 transgender also give their best in exam to broke their boundaries.

In a landmark judgement in 2014, the Supreme Court observed that "The transgender community, generally known as "Hijras" in this country, are a section of Indian citizens who are treated by the society as "unnatural and generally as objects of ridicule and even fear on account of superstition". In its judgement, the Supreme Court passed the ruling that "In view of the constitutional guarantee, the transgender community is entitled to basic rights i.e. Right to Personal Liberty, dignity, Freedom of expression, Right to Education and Empowerment, Right against violence, Discrimination and exploitation and Right to work. Moreover, every person must have the right to decide his/her gender expression and identity, including transsexuals, transgender, hijras and should have right to freely express their gender identity and be considered as a third sex." Thus, today the transgender people in India are considered to be the Third Gender.

## Situate the importance of targeting equality issues for transgender students:

1. **Case by Case Determination:** Communication with the student and the student's parent is key. Schools should make a case-by-case determination about appropriate arrangements for transgender students regarding dress code, restroom and locker facilities, overnight accommodations on school trips, and participation in activities. These arrangements should be based on the student's or parents' wishes, be minimally burdensome, and be appropriate under the circumstances.
  2. **Confidentiality:** A student has a right to keep their status as a transgendered student private at school. The district should keep this information confidential and staff should not disclose this unless legally required to. Even if the student has disclosed their status to other staff or students it is not the schools information to share. Medical information of the student should also be kept confidential.
  3. **Communications and Publications:** Pronouns and Name Changes - The preference for the use of masculine or gender-neutral pronouns should be the choice of the student. & a legal name change is not required for a student to use the preferred name for class lists, student activities, yearbook publications, etc. However, a student's legal name must be indicated in the student's official records. The district may list the students preferred name in the official records by listing it next to the student's legal name with asterisks next to it until a legal name change is made.
  4. **Dress:** Allow the student to in accordance with the student's identified gender for school or other extracurricular activities including prom, graduation, yearbook, or other activities.
- Restroom and Locker facilities:* All students should have access to locker room, bathroom, and shower facilities that are safe, comfortable, and convenient. Absent a concern for safety schools should permit a student to use the restrooms or locker rooms for which they identify with. If private or separate facilities are requested by any transgendered or non-transgendered student, the student should be provided with those facilities. Remember a student cannot be forced to use a restroom for which they do not identify.
5. **Overnight Accommodations:** Transgendered students should be assigned to rooms based on their gender identity, accommodating additional privacy needs as requested.
  6. **Sports:** A student must be permitted to participate in interscholastic activities for the gender with which that student identifies (assuming the student is eligible otherwise). The Iowa High School Athletic Association has a Statement protecting these students.
  7. **School Policies and Procedures:** Make sure your anti-discrimination policies include gender identity discrimination. Make sure you train your staff about gender identity issues in your anti-discrimination, bullying and harassment trainings.

**RIGHTS OF TRANSGENDER STUDENT:**

1. You have the right to be treated according to your gender identity. That's true even if you haven't done things like changing your ID or getting medical treatment, and your school cannot require you to show proof of these things in order to have your gender respected.
2. You have the right to be called by the name and pronouns that match your gender identity. Sometimes people make an honest mistake, but teachers and school staff aren't allowed to call you by the wrong name or pronouns on purpose even after you tell them how you want to be called.
3. You have the right not to be bullied or harassed because you are transgender or gender non-conforming. If school administrators know that you're being bullied or harassed, they have to take action to end it.
4. You have the right to use restrooms and locker rooms that match your gender identity and you can't be forced to use separate facilities. If you feel safer or more comfortable using a private space, or if you'd like to use a separate space for a short period of time, you can request that—but your school can't force you or pressure you into using a separate restroom or locker room if you don't want to.
5. You have the right to get the same opportunities to learn and participate in school life as anyone else, no matter your gender, including your gender identity or expression, or your race, nationality, or disability. This includes not being punished because you are transgender or gender non-conforming and being allowed to participate in school activities and events.
6. You have the right to dress and present yourself according to your gender identity. This includes how you dress at school every day as well as for dances, graduation, and other school events. You need to follow general dress code rules that apply to all students, but your school has to let you follow those rules in a way that matches your gender identity.
7. You have the right to protect your privacy and choose who you tell or don't tell about being transgender. If you want to keep that information private, your school must make sure that things like your transgender status, your former name, or your medical history are kept as confidential as possible.
8. You have the right to join or start an LGBT student club like a GSA or Pride Alliance. Your school isn't allowed to ban LGBT student groups or treat

those groups differently than other student groups.

**Inclusion of Transgender:**

Education for the transgender should like other gender because they also part of our society .some transgender are qualified but because of people thinking they are enable o get job we see them on red light area like a beggar. People have to change their perspective for them they have to accept them like a part of society.

**Home:** Parents should care their child if he is transgender. They should proved him every thing should give him love and extra care so he also accept this society .he could be part of this society they should help them to get education and send him in school for education like others . If parents ignore his child so how he can expect from society.

**School:** In school transgender students have rights like other students .he can share his view like others .school management should not ignore them and should not provide them extra facility because of it he feel different or low.

**University:** In university they have equal rights of study. This year IGNOU give them a free education so 4000 transgender enrolls for education they need a chance. This year they also participate in also NET exam. Other students also treat them like other gender .if they will ignore them and misbehave them transgender could not adjust them so university make some rule they could also gain study like other gender.

**Equality:** Equality is complies in education. Our govt is working from so many year on girls education we can see the result. Now parents give equality on their child if there is any girl child in their home. Like this transgender also part of this society in every filed we have to give them equality like education area, job field, sports field etc. in

**Inclusive:** Inclusion of transgender is necessary because they are also part of this society. In class teacher should give their attention to students. At home parents should give them equality like other child if parent will ignore them how can they build their trust on others.

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